#### Amugements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:15—The Ragged Earl.

AMERICAN THEATRE-8:15—Lohengrid.

BHOU THEATRE-8:20—Kate Kip.

BROADWAY THEATRE-8:15—The Little Corporal.

CASINO—S—La Beile Helene. CASINO S La Beile Helene.

DALL'S THEATRE-S-School for Scandal.

EDEN MUSEE-Wax Works, Grand Concert and Cin

mategraph.
EMPIRE THEATRE—8:20—Phreso.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—8:10—A Runaway Girl.
POURTEENTH STREET THEATRE—8—A Romance Athlore.

BARDEN THEATRE—8:15—The Christian.

GARRICK THEATRE—8:10—Zazz.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—The Evil Eye.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—8:15—The Little Host.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE—8:20—That Man.

RVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Utiel Acceta.

RVING PLACE THEATRE—8—Utiel Acceta. HIS-Noon to II p. m.—Continuous performance.
KERBOCKER THEATRE-S:20—Nathan Hale.
ER & HIAL'S-S:15—Vaudeville.
UM THEATRE-S:20—Trelawny of the Wells.
SON SQUARE THEATRE-S:50—Because She Loved
im So.

PARTOR'S-12.26 to 11—Continuous performance, EAM T. JACK'S THEATRE-2-S-Vaudeville, WALLACK'S-8:15—The Second Mrs. Tanqueray.

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Page.	Col. 1 Page.	Col.
Amusements	5-6 Help Wanted12	•
Ammerimaniants 14	4 Instruction	- 6
Bentone & Destroy 19	911 aut	- 5
Board and Booms 12	4 Marriages & Deaths. 9	<b>5</b> -G
Business Chances . 12	4 Miscelianeous10	- 63
City Hotela 10	6 Ocean Steamers 4	5-6
Dancing Schools 10	6 Proposals10	- 6
Dividend Notices12	2 Public Notices10	6
Dom. Sits Wanted. 12	6-7 Railroads	5-6
Dressmaking12	4 Real Estate10	6
Employm't Agenc's.12	4 Receivers' Noticia10	6
European Advts10	4 School Agencies10	- 6
Foreclosure Sales12	2-3 Special Notices 0	
Financial Elections. 12		4
Financial Meetings 11		- 6
Financial	6 Tribune Sub'n Rates. 9	6
Financial		5
	4 Work Wanted12	5-0
For Sale12	Work wanted	

# New-Pork Daily Tribune

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

CONGRESS -Both branches in session. == Senate: The policy of expansion was discussed by Messrs. Foraker and Turner; consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill was continued; the nomination of Joseph H. Choate to be Ambassador to Great Britain was confirmed. The Postoffice Appropriation bill was

FOREIGN.-An attempt to usurp judicial authority at Apia by the German Consul resulted in the violent ejection of the usurper from the Supreme Court Chamber by the British and American Consuls. —— A convention between Great Britain and Egypt as to the government of the reconquered provinces of the Soudan was stended at Caira. —— Premier Society and signed at Cairo. —— Premier Sagasta an-nounced that the Cortes would be convened di-rectly after the ratification of the Peace Treaty the Senate at Washington. = details were learned of the proposed monopoly of Cuban tobacco product and manufactures by American banks. — The French Cham-American banks — The French Cham-of Deputies voted confidence in the Court Cassation — The client of Cassation. — The alleged bones of Co-lumbus, transferred from Havana, were rein-terred with much ceremony in the Cathedral of Seville, Spain. — The French Chamber of Deputies discussed recent experiments in submarine torpedo-boats. ———— Professor Henry Alleyne Nicholson died in Aberdeen.

DOMESTIC.—The cruiser Philadelphia was ordered to Samoa, the Administration being determined to give full protection to American in-terests in the islands. — The charges and specifications against Commissary-General Eagan were placed in President McKinley's hands. — There was no change in the situa-tion in the contest for and against Senator Quay in Pennsylvania, and he expressed confidence in the prospect of re-election. —— By the burn-ing of the Mississippi steamer Ouachita at Mem-Ing of the Mississippi steamer Quachta at Memphis three lives were lost. — The Atlanticave, Railroad bill reappeared at Albany. — Justice Barnard, at Poughkeepsie, denied John D. Rockefeller's application to set aside the assessment on his Westchester County estate. — Several changes were made in the State Civil Service regulations. — The Keely motor mystery is believed to be explained by the dis-covery of brass tubes in the walls and under the floors of the workshop of the inventor in Phila-

CITY.-Stocks were strong and active. Democratic politicians in Brooklyn discussed plans for a gigantic street railroad combination, involving all the surface and elevated lines in Manhattan and Brooklyn.— The Confederate Veterans' Camp held its annual dinner at the Windsor Hotel.— The Princeton Club at the Windsor Hotel. —— The Princeton Club gave a smoker at Delmonico's; there was talk of a house for the organization. —— The transport Grant, with troops for Manila, sailed yesterday morning. —— The Republican County Committee met; there was a discussion of a bill to amend the primary election law. — The annual meeting of the American Protective case may be. Tariff League was held.

THE WEATHER.-Indications for to-day: warmer. The temperature yesterday Highest, 32 degrees; lowest, 20; average, 261/2.

# THE LAW IN SAMOA.

The report of fighting between rival parties in Samoa was serious, but a far more unpleasant story follows close upon its heels. That is that the President of the Municipal Council of Apla, who is a German, and the German Consul at that port have tried to usurp the authority of the Supreme Court of the islands and to make themselves practically dictators. This is so nmns, we present a detailed account of a still grave that it would not be credited unless unmistakably confirmed. If such action by German officials, happily resisted and frustrated, should be approved and persisted in by the German Government, the Samoan question would Peninsula is not altogether familiar to the pulassume the most menacing form in all its somewhat troubled history. It is indeed difficult to understand how the two German officers could another so well worth the careful study of those have taken such action without the orders of the German Government, and it is still more difficult to imagine that such violation of the treaty and of the undoubted rights of this country could for a moment be tolerated.

That Germany covets Samoa is no secret. She has done so for many years. Semi-official the Philippine Archipelago. German newspapers have within the last few weeks openly declared it, and have declared Germany's intention of seizing the islands, five years ago was much like that of the Phil-There was a strong official movement to that end a dozen years ago. But ten years ago this very month Prince Bismarck himself ordered its tive state and left them unable to save themabandonment. German annexation of the isl- selves from either domestic anarchy or foreign ands, he said, was impossible, because of the opposition of the United States. Nevertheless, German officers and troops committed many acts of aggression, not only against the Samoan Government, but against American citizens in actly as is the case in the Philippines, where Samoa. Americans were thrown into prison and their property was destroyed by German authoritles. And such proceedings were continued until some American warships entered the harbor of Apia. Then they were stopped. Following that podrida of conflicting elements a great alien came negotiations. Germany withdrew her pretensions to exclusive control, and Prince Bismarck himself again declared that Germany would not call into question the independence of Samoa or the equal rights there of the treaty Powers. He did more than that. He admitted that the conduct of the German authorities had been in violation of international law.

That was early in 1889. In April and May of that year a conference of the three Powers-Great Britain, Germany and the United Stateswas held, and a general act was agreed upon and signed, which to this day is the supreme law of Samoa. That act affirms the independence of Samoa and the equal rights of the three Powers. It provides for the creation of a Supreme Court, with a single Judge, appointed by the three Powers or, in case of their disagreement, by the King of Sweden and Norway. That Judge of that court, it declares, shall have jurisdiction of all questions arising under the treaty and of all questions concerning the election of a King. It also provides for the ap- ematics. It might prove to be as sound and pointment in similar fashion of a President of useful in problems of government. Great Britthe Municipal Council of Apin, who shall act ain and the United States are closely akin, all upon the instructions of the three Powers, but but identical in race and blood and creed and not upon the separate orders of any one of political genius and in ultimate aim and desthem. And finally, this act is to remain in tiny. So are the Malay States and the Philipforce until changed by the consent of the Pow- pines closely akin in race and blood and creed

fore Mr. Chambers, the Judge of the Supreme Court, acted within his right in deciding the disputed election for King in favor of Malietoa Tanus. For the Act of Berlin of 1889 expressly declares that he shall have jurisdiction of such disputes. Nor does it invalidate his action to urge that the ineligibility of Mataafa was a matter involving the interpretation of the treaty. For the act also declares that he shall have jurisdiction of all disputes arising under the treaty. His position is therefore in law impregnable. To dispute it would be to dispute the Act of Berlin. For the Municipal President to usurp his authority would be a gross breach of that act. For that President to take any action whatever on the sole direction of Germany would be to violate that act. We are not yet prepared to believe that Germany desires to manifest so unfriendly a disposition toward this country as she would do in countenancing such acts as those reported.

Nevertheless, it is remembered that the visit of some American warships to Samoa at the beginning of 1889 served wonderfully to clear up the situation there. And we own some land there, which is to be used as a coaling and naval station. And such occupation of that land and such visits of our warships are not at all prohibited by the Act of Berlin.

#### THE CANAL BUSINESS.

In the matter of the canals of this State there are two main questions to be settled. One of them relates to past management of the uncompleted improvement, which has already absorbed the whole sum set apart for that purpose by the people, and involves the prosecution of responsible officials. The other relates to future operations in continuance of the work which has been left in so unsatisfactory a condition. To prompt and thorough dealing with the former the representatives of the party in power at Albany are pledged by the platform on which they were elected, as well as by the reiterated assurances of Governor Roosevelt. Regard for the general welfare demands that the latter should be taken up promptly and disposed of in a businesslike way. Legal proceedings following the report of the investigating commission and the recommendations of ex-Judge Countryman have been delayed for one reason and another, and are still embarrassed by the Governor's failure thus far to secure the services of special counsel; but there is no reason to doubt that a beginning will be made without much further loss of time, and that the result will be satisfactory. The other branch of the case ought not to be left in abeyance any longer, and we are glad to observe that the authorities are preparing to deal with it. The people want to know what is best to do with the great property belonging to them.

A resolution was passed in the Senate yes terday calling for official information concerning the status of uncompleted contracts, the names of contractors, the reasons for non-fulfilment, amounts of money already paid and the estimated sum which will be due when each contract is finished, and for all other facts which the Superintendent of Public Works and the State Engineer may deem useful. It is obvious that such a full understanding of the situation is essential to wise action by the Legislature. Here is an immense job, on which \$9,000,000 has already been spent, and which has been left in such a condition as to cause reasonable doubt whether for practical purposes the canals are not at present in a less desirable state than that in which the beginning of the improvement process found them. That it would be poor economy to leave them as they are perhaps nobody disputes, but whether ten millions or more ought to be spent in addition or a smaller sum would be on the whole a more profitable investment nobody is now in a position to determine. It is probable that after all available information has been procured there will still be wide differences of opinion, but without accurate knowledge of the facts discussion is practically worthless. Let us have, if possible, a basis of sure knowledge to start with, so that further operations may be intelligently undertaken or forbidden, as the

# A LESSON FROM THE EAST.

Attention was called in these columns a few days ago to the principle on which Lord Cromer had attained his distinguished success as administrator of the affairs of Egypt, namely, the employment of only a few Englishmen or other Europeans in the Civil Service, and the selection of them purely on the ground of merit and fitness, and the filling of the mass of places with natives, under expert British education and direction. To-day, elsewhere in our colmore interesting, instructive and significant experiment in the tutelage of semi-civilized peoples, crowned with equally impressive success. The story of the Federated States of the Malay lic of this country, nor even, we imagine, to that of Great Britain itself. There is scarcely who are in any way concerned with dealings with alien tribes. Especially is it commendable to American consideration at this time, for it is the story of work done by a nation closely akin to our own, among tribes closely akin to those with which we are now called upon to deal in

Perusal of the narrative will reveal the fact that the condition of the Malay States twentyippines to-day. Contact with selfish civilization had destroyed the rude virtues of their primiconquest. The population was mixed. It was partly Malay and partly Chinese, and the Malays were largely Mahometans, and the about one-third of the people, under the most important native dignitary, are Mahometans and the Chinese societies have for years been the most potent political force. Into that olla factor was introduced, which was potent largely because it was allen and therefore impartial, and because it was characterized by the utmost tolerance and freedom in matters of race and creed. It will be seen that that Power acted same time with promptness and firmness. Its trol but not conquest. Just as in Egypt, few Europeans were put into office, and these few were chosen experts. Native material was used to the fullest possible extent. So the people were made to feel that they were governing themselves, and thus they were led toward fitness for self-governmnt in the surest possible way. The net result has been no burden, but great honor and credit to the tutelary Empire

That is the story. What is its obvious lesson? The Rule of Three is sound and useful in mathand political condition, and above all in need | must have foreseen that his sins in the name of Now, that is the law in Samoa. For that act of benevolent tutelage. We might say that as

and incalculable benefit to the protected States.

we may say, or we should be able to say, that as Great Britain is and has been to the Malay States, so is and will be the United States to the Philippines. Is there any one who condemns the course of the British in the Malay Archipelago? Was it "criminal aggression" or "mad imperialism"? If not, who will argue that what she has done there cannot be done by the United States in the Philippine Archipelago?

### THE LIBRARIANSHIP OF CONGRESS.

That the late John Russell Young made a success as Librarian of Congress is admitted by nearly every one, including the professional librarians and other educators who so strongly opposed his appointment. But the satisfaction he gave was not due to his previous training as a journalist, but rather to his fine executive ability and the good judgment he exercised in choosing many of his assistants. It was a perilous thing to place the foremost library of the country in charge of a newspaper man absolutely without experience in executive library management; but in this one case it seems to have been without detriment to the literary public, and even to its advantage.

Admitting all this, the fact still remains that the position demands not merely an able man, whether politician or newspaper man or lawyer, but the ablest professional talent in the field. Now that the place must again be filled, why not seek out the foremost professional librarian in the country to occupy it? The time has gone by when a politician, no matter how able, or a ournalist, no matter how successful, or an author, no matter how brilliant, should be placed in such a position, if these are his only qualifications. Altogether apart from recognizing librarianship as the profession which it has come to assume, the interests of the public demand that the Government should secure the very best man, educated, trained and experienced, to administer its National library.

When preparation was being made to reorganize the Library of Congress, the Joint Congressional Committee on the Library properly alled on several of the leading members of the American Library Association to give their views on the changes necessary to meet the new conditions. It was generally understood at that time that the scope of the Library of Congress was to be so expanded as to make it a National library. In fact, it was even suggested that its name should be changed to "The National Library." Included among the librarians who appeared before the committee were Herbert Putnam, librarian of the Boston Publie Library; William H. Brett, librarlan of the Cleveland Public Library; George H. Baker, librarian of Columbia University library, and Melvil Dewey, director of the New-York State Library. Drawing on their wide experience in library administration, they made many valuable recommendations, some of which have been incorporated in the expanded plan for administering the Congressional Library. At this juncture it seems entirely feasible to secure the services of one of these eminent men, or another equally prominent in the library world, not simply to give a few suggestions, but to administer permanently the library along the lines of the latest library methods and in keeping with the requirements of a truly National institution.

### KEELY'S SECRET.

"The Philadelphia Press" has apparently found the secret of Keely's mysterious force. The discovery will not bring comfort to the visionaries who so long believed in the inventor and furnished him a living. It will, however, relieve that greater body of people who had no faith in his etheric force, but who had no wish to mock a possible prophet. The attitude of many toward Keely's invention has for some time been much the same as to a criminal condemned on elecumstantial evidence. There may be good grounds to believe the man guilty, but he meets his fate protesting innocence, and there remains in neonle's minds just a trace of anxiety for something to prove beyond a possibillty of doubt that they did no injustice. The public long ago concluded that Keely was either of law the number increased 228 per cent, and in a deluded groper for something he knew not what or a deliberate fraud. Still, it always had a sub-conscious feeling: "What if he should be "on the edge of some wonderful secret of "Nature?" After his death the question promised to be left for future guessers of many generations to wrangle over as one of the historic mysteries. The discoveries now made in the dismantled laboratory from which his engines had been removed promise to set the matter at rest. The conclusion is not one pleasing to pride in human nature, but even a disagreeable certainty is better than an open question.

The investigators, who included among their number a professor in the University of Pennsylvania and other scientists of repute, found hidden away in the floors and walk of the laboratory quantities of fine, strong brass tubing, similar in appearance to parts of the motor that Keely insisted were solid wire, which transmitted his vibratory force. These tubes were so disposed as to indicate that they were used for transmission of power to the apparatus which Keely exhibited from time to time, doing work which was marvellous according to his explanation, but commonplace if the result of compressed air. Beneath the lower chamber of the building has been dug out a great iron or steel sphere, strong enough to resist great pressure and with fittings which suggest that it was a receptacle for compressed air. Tubes ran from the neighborhood of this sphere in the direction of the exhibition room. All these arrangements were carefully secreted, and the appearance of the whole hidden plant, left in the building probably in ignorance of its existence by those who removed the visible apparatus, almost ir-Chinese were leagued in secret societies, ex- resistibly leads to the conclusion that the Keely discovery was a gigantic fraud.

The presumption is no longer in favor of the inventor's self-deception. The facts will not even admit the explanation that he really had some notion which he was working out and believed in, and that he only played the charlatan in minor matters when he thought it might contribute to the success of his serious project. If, as these experts testify, his motor was run by compressed air, then his invention was from the foundation an imposition of the most shamewith kindness, patience and reason, but at the less character. The inventor started out to defraud, and his whole machine was constructed justice was unfailing; its authority was inflex- for that purpose and with no intent to make ible and irresistible. It aimed at protection, not any discovery, visionary or practical. With subjection, and in the last analysis imposed con- compressed-air conduits as the source of his elusive vibratory power, Keely ceases to be pathetic and becomes contemptible. He passes from the companionship of the pioneers of science, who strove, successfully or unsuccessfully, to advance knowledge, and takes rank with the innumerable company of fakirs. He was in nowise different from the other impostors who have made perpetual-motion machines with hidden mechanism, except that he imposed on his fellows with more prevailing tinsel and browsed a living longer at their ex-

He had the living, if that was what he wanted, but how much more satisfaction in life must a mechanic who made honest if unsensational machines have had than this man, who knew he was preparing for himself an immortality of disrespect. He must have faced death knowing that those tubes would come to light. He science would make the world less ready to Now, that is the law in Samoa. For that act was duly ratified, and has not been changed nor was duly ratified.

statement of the case. Then, by logical process, | believed in him and his invention the world is A

worse off for his having lived.

what is left of the Keely motor.

We wonder how the man who is to kill all the bacilli in us by electricity is going to discriminate between the good and the bad germs. Is he going to require a certificate of character from each one, and provide for those furnishing proper references a comfortable lodging outside the subject while the bad ones are shocked to death?

A new Custom House is much needed, and we hope the object of the measure just brought forward is to give us one, rather than to provide several fat salaries for politicians acting as ornamental building commissioners.

In returning to Paris to testify before the Court of | Cassation, Esterhazy expresses the hope that his enemies may not force him into such a situation as to compel him to tell all he knows. If they push him too hard, no matter whom it hurts, he will make a clean breast of it, according to the Esterhazy standard of cleanness, which at its highest needs soap and hot water and moral detergents quite beyond present Esterhazy resources.

### PERSONAL.

General John B. Gordon, of Georgia, lectured in Rochester the other evening on "The Last Days of the Confederacy."

"The late Hiram Walker," says "The Toronto "had a mania for making wills, and instead of doubting whether he executed any such document after dividing his property among his children two or three years ago, the family are embarrassed by a superabundance of wills, and unembarrassed by a superabundance of wills, and uncertain which will prove to be his last testamentary disposal. It is pretty well known beforehand that he left eight-tenths of his new property to the Detroit Children's Free Hospital, while the remainder is distributed among a number of charities and personal bequests. When Mr. Walker divided his millions among his family two or three years ago, he reserved for himself an income of \$30,000 a year and house rent free. Although over eighty years of age, he began laying the foundation of a new fortune, and by developing his gas property in Canada he had accumulated at the time of his death an amount estimated to be over \$100,000. Judging from the tenor of other wills made during the last two years, the Children's Free Hospital will, therefore, receive a legacy of between \$75,000 and \$80,000."

M. Alfred Croiset, the new president of French Academy, is said to be the greatest Greek scholar in France. Besides performing his pro-fessorial duties he has written many standard works on Greek language and literature. His examination of "The Character and Talent of Xenophon" was crowned by the Academy in 1873. He has also written appreciations of Homer, Hesiod and Pindar; a history of Greek literature and a discourse on Demosthenes.

Captain W. A. S. Taylor, of Newport News, Va., whose death is announced, was a recognized thority on the filtration and analysis of water. Mr. Beveridge, thirty-six years old, will be the youngest Senator ever elected from Indiana, and may be the youngest member of the Senate.

#### THE TALK OF THE DAY.

The anti-expansionist "Boston Transcript" took occasion on the birthday anniversary of Daniel Webster to hold that great statesman up as a guide and example to the wicked expansionists. But as Webster opposed the acquisition of the Far West and the Pacific Slope by the United States, the reference to him will tend to confirm the expansionists in their views. For they will argue that if so great a man was obviously mistaken in regard to expansion the present-day constructionists may also be mistaken.

"I wish I were a Heidelberg student," he said.
"Why?" asked his chum.
"Because in that case the fact that I am learning to shave myself wouldn't result in making me so frightfully conspicuous."—(Chicago Post.

January 26 will be observed by the Presbyterian, Congregational and other churches as a day of prayer for schools and colleges in accordance with the time-honored custom. There are about one hundred thousand menstaking the higher education in the different colleges and universities of the United States. There are, in addition to educational institutions, 143 separate colleges for women, with 17,534 pupils. In the professional schools there are 53,249 students, besides many students of law in private offices. Students of medicine number 24,377, and students of theology of all denominations \$.173. It may be interest that in the decade 1887 to 1897 students in medical schools increased in number 108 per cent; in schools schools of theology the increase was only 30 per cent. In the Presbyterian Church in the decade ending 1888 the total average number of candidates was 760, or one candidate for every \$25 communicants. In the decade ending 1898 the total average number of candidates was 1,327, or one candidate for every \$77 communicants. In the four concluding years of the later decade, however, there was a serious falling off in the number of candidates. 1896 the Church had under its care a total of 1,508 candidates, the largest number in its history.

candidates, the largest number in its history.

That English is to be the language of trade in Cuba is early evidenced by the efforts of the Cuban and Spanish merchants to learn the language of the Yankee invaders. The more progressive merchants have hired clerks who speak English, and this class of labor is in great demand. Others have clerks who think they can speak English, and try to learn more from their customers.

It may be said to the credit of the Havanese that they pick up English much quicker than the Americans form a speaking acquaintance with Spanish. Latins seem to have the facility of acquiring languages not to be found in the Anglo-Saxons, and we may be sure that inside of three months English will be spoken in every store of any size in Havana. It may not be the best of English, but it will be English which all Americans can comprehend.—(Times of Cuba, Havana.

A London bookseller tells this story: "One time Sarah Bernhardt visited my shop. I showed her every attention, and she seemed pleased. As she was going out she took hold of my pencil and asked me something in French which I did not under-Seeing that I falled to catch her meaning, she looked about on the counters, then, quick as a flash, she took up a volume of one of the very pest sets of Scott, bound in tree calf, opened it at the very centre, wrote something quickly, calmly ore out the leaf, handed it to me, smiled and went The ascounded bookseller looked at the leaf and discovered that Sarah had written a pass for two to her performance that evening!

German physiology is attacking the intelligence of the ant. Professor Bethe, of Strasburg, thinks ne has found a purely material reason for their recognizing each other. He cleansed ants taken from one hill in a solution of alcohol, dipped them in a decoction made of ants from another hill, and placed them in the strange hill. They were not attacked as strangers, even when of different color and conformation. On the other hand, ants treated in this manner when put back in their own hills were not recognized by their tribe, but at once attacked and killed Professor Bethe infers from this that ants must give out some liquid whose odor guides them, and that each colony must have its own peculiar smell.—(Troy Press.

It is announced by "The British Medical Journal" that an international congress on tuberculosis and the methods for combating it will be held in Berlin from May 23 to 27. The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, will preside, and will be supported by an influential committee, headed by the Duke of Ratibon and Professor von Leyden. Five divisions of the subject have been agreed on: (1) Propagation, (2) etiology, (3) prophylaxis, (4) therapeutics and (5) sanatoria. Each of these questions will be introduced by a short and concise address, so as to leave ample time for free discussion and debate.

Teacher (to new scholar)—Now, Mary, I'll give you a sum. Supposing that your father owed the butcher \$13.70, \$11 13 to the baker, \$27.08 to the coal merchant, \$15.10 to the landlord— Mary (confidently)—We should move.—(Boston Cloba

"The Hawesville (Ky.) Clarion" says that "Uncle" Jim Scott, of that place, who has just died, was married, while a slave, to the wife who now survives him. They were sold and sent to different sections of the country, and were lost to one anther for more than fifty years. In that time each had married and buried another partner. Four years ago was brought to light, in his endeavor to secure a pension, the existence of the wife of his young manhood, in Louisville. A reunion followed, the pension was secured, and the old couple lived happily together until his death.

He-Do you remember the night I proposed to She-Yes, dear.
"We sat for one hour and you never opened your

PROTECTORATE LESSON

THE INSTRUCTIVE STORY OF BRITISH Mr. Croker might equip his new trucks with CONTROL OF THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

A CASE CLOSELY AKIN TO THAT OF AMER

ICA IN THE PHILIPPINES-CONTROL. NOT CONQUEST-PROTECTION, NOT SUBJECTION.

Twenty-five years ago to-day the Engagement of Pangkor was made. The anniversary may pass unmarked by ceremonial. But it suggests an ancient saw. "What man hath done," said the old copybooks, "man may do again." The saying is as true as it is trite. Especially true is it when the men who strive are akin to those who achieved and when the attempt is made in circumstances like those in which the former task was done. It will be of interest, and perhaps instructive and inspiring, then, to recall what has recently been done in the way of governing East Indian tribes, since the men who have done it are of our own blood, speech and temperament, and the tribes governed bear a close resemblance in character and condition to those which the fortunes of war have committed they were to perform. They were men who had to our charge in the Philippine archipelage. Here is a Plain Tale, not from the Hills, but

century of Anglo-Saxon administration in the

from the Straits; the story of a quarter of a

Golden Chersonese:

First, the causes that led to British intervention in the Malay States. It is the same old story. Time was when the Malay States of the peninsula between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea enjoyed a fairly settled government, of a primitive type. That was about the time when Portuguese adventurers began to explore and to exploit that quarter of the globe. During the sixteenth century the Portuguese traders found security and encouragement in those States. But it was their fatuous policy to take all they could get from the natives in the way of profit, and to give them nothing in the way of instruction and civilization. Such was the policy of the Dutch, also, who followed them at Malacca in 1641; and that was, indeed, the general policy of all European nations in those days toward those whom they deemed inferior

The result was natural. The limited contact

with Europeans did the natives no good, and much harm. They absorbed the vices, but not the virtues, of the visitors. Their native governments declined in authority and power. Population decreased. Trade suffered. Wars on land and piracy at sea became chronic and widely prevalent. There was no order nor security outside the walls of the foreign "factories." Early in the present century the British East India Company acquired its Straits Settlements and introduced a new foreign factor into the problem. It was a new, but not a different, factor. The British pursued practically the same policy as the Portuguese and Dutch. They held aloof from the native States and left the latter to "stew in their own juice." And when in time the British Crown succeeded the East India Company, and the Indian Empire was established, the same policy was maintained. The condition of the native States went steadily from bad to worse. The Malay chiefs and sultans could not keep order, or would not, and the secret societies in the large Chinese population constantly fomented trouble. On land there was a wretched mixture of tyranny and anarchy, and on the seas piracy prevailed as nowhere else in the world.

Such a state of affairs could not last forever. Unable to stand alone, the States were doomed either to fall into utter barbarism or to be made objects of ruthless and selfish conquest, unless some benevolent Power should come to their aid. In their extremity some of the native chiefs of Perak, Selangor and Nogri Sembilan turned to the British Governor of the Straits Settlements for salvation. They asked him to intervene in their domestic affairs and rescue the land from anarchy. Nor was the choice of a savior ill-made. Great Britain had, as we have seen, held aloof from the native States, just as Portugal and Holland had done. Perhaps she had actually come less into contact with them than had either of the others. She was of an entirely different race and creed and manner from those nations and from the native States. She was as foreign and as strange, that is to say, to the Malays as we are to the Filipinos. That in itself was an advantage. She had, moreover, this other inestimable advantage, that she was a country of the most complete civil and religious liberty and therefore was exceptionally well fitted to deal with States populated partly by Mahometans, partly by Chinese Buddhists and partly by utter pagans. It will not escape observation that the Philippines, too, are largely thus populated, about one-third of the people and some of the most important native chieftains being Mahometans, while a large Chinese population exists, permeated by secret societies; nor is it to be assumed that Americans are less inclined to tolerance of creeds and to civil liberty than is the other branch of the English-speak-

That the Malay chiefs took these facts into account in appealing to the British Governor does not appear. They knew him simply as a just man and an able and successful administrator. Nor does it appear that he engaged the consideration of the British Government in the matter. On the contrary, he seems to have acted upon his personal responsibility and to have taken counsel only with himself. He responded favorably to the Malay appeal. He went to Perak and investigated the state of the case. He talked it over with the Sultan of Perak-who was with difficulty holding his place against a rival claiment of the throneand with the chief men of that and other States. And finally, without seeking special authority from the home Government and without any preliminary flourish of proclamatory trumpets, he made with the native rulers of the three States named the Engagement of Pangkor. That memorable instrument was framed and signed on January 20, 1874-just twenty-five years ago-and it marked the dawn of the new era in the Malay Peninsula. Under this Engagement the native rulers we

confirmed in their places. The title of the Sultan of Perak was confirmed against the pretender. The general administration of affairs, including the collection of taxes, the appointment of officials, etc., was to be conducted in the name of the native sultans and chiefs. In form everything was to go on just as before. But there was to be thenceforth a British Residert in the country, whose advice was to be asked by the native rulers, and was to be acted upon in all matters not pertaining to the religion and customs of the natives. And under him there were to be a few other British officers. Otherwise the government was to be conducted by the natives. In putting this system into effect Sir Andrew

Clarke had regard for the primitive, almost childlike, nature of the natives, and aimed at controlling them chiefly by personal influence. He had personal interviews with the native chiefs and persuaded them that good government would be to their personal advantage. They would have the same pomp and power as before, and perhaps an even larger revenue. To such presentments of the case he found them willing to listen, and by them to be swayed. The allegiance of the Malays was thus readily gained for his administration. With the Chinese he dealt with similar tact. He did not make the blunder of trying to repress or to suppress the secret societies. On the contrary, he encouraged them to maintain their organizations, and to meet openly. But he gave the head men of them to understand that they would be held personally responsible for the conduct of the societies. The result was that the leaders became his lieutenants, and transformed the societies into agencies for supporting the administration.

The financial affairs of the States needed and received especial attention. Tax-gathering had been farmed out, and had been conducted by the familiar Oriental method of "squeezing." Sir Andrew proposed to stop all that. The revenue was to be put upon a business basia. Taxes were to be honestly levied and collected under British supervision, and the Sultans and chiefs were to receive stated civil lists. Thus the actual revenue to the Governments of the States would be increased, while the burden upon the people would be decreased. Finally, he aimed at making commerce and industry secure and abolishing slavery. To such extent would he impose allen practices on the natives. For the execution of this scheme he made only five appointments of British officers; namely, a Resident for each of the three States, and an Assistant Resident for each of two of them. These he chose after careful examination and trial imother official places. with sole regard to their fitness for the duties experience in dealing with the natives, who were familiar with the native languages and customs, and who possessed both energy and tact. These officers held courts of justice, which they conducted in some such informal manner as that of the courts of frontier settlementssystem that strongly appealed to the Malays. They organized a native police service, closely supervised the collection of taxes, and in general endeavored to "run the country" for the greatest good of the governed.

II.

Obstacles arose. That was to be expected. They were partly native and partly British. It was not until he had made the Engagement of Pangkor and organized the administration under it that Sir Andrew Clarke sought the sanction of his Governmental superiors. He first reported what he had done to the Straits Government at Singapore, and asked its sanction for his "imperialistic" policy, which was conditionally granted. The approval of the London Government was not so readily and fully secured. Finicky critics there were afraid he was trampling upon the rights of the natives; that he would not make his Residents sufficiently abase themselves and exalt the Sultans and chiefs-precisely as some are afraid the United States is not showing sufficient regard for the susceptibilities of Mr. Aguinaldo. Neverthaless, though with fear and trembling, they let him go.

Other troubles arose from the native chiefe They presently began to show backsliding tendencies. They wanted to squeeze the taxpayers as of old, and to play fast and loose with the rights of property and life. In brief, they wanted to get all the good they could out of the Engagement, but not to be themselves bound by it. Perhaps the most obstreperous of them all was that very Sultan of Perak who owed his threne to British intervention. Does not Mr. Aguinaldo, by the way, owe his present standing in the Philippines entirely to the United States, whose fleet took him back thither from exile?

Happily, Sir Andrew Clarke was both prompt and resolute in action, as a man must be to deal with such matters. He kindly but firmly read the riot act. He told the Sultan of Perak and the rest of the disaffected chiefs flatly what they must do and must not do. "Must" is a word whose meaning is understood by such folk far better than "ought." He did not, however, neglect to enforce the moral obligation, as well as the physical necessity of obedience. He quoted the Koran to the Sultan, with good effect, and succeeded in convincing him that his interests in both this world and the next required him to observe faithfully the terms of the Engagement. The Sultan yielded, though reluctantly, and to console himself took not to drink, but to opium, and soon became a wreck. Then his old rival cropped up again with a formidable backing, and there was danger of civil war, or Anarchy.

At this juncture Sir Andrew Clarke was succeeded by Sir William Jervois, also a man of firm and decisive character. He unhesitatingly told the chiefs that if they would not listen to British advice, as they had agreed to in the Engagement, they would have to yield to British control. If they would not or could not keep the Engagement, the British Government would take the administration of affairs into its own hands, in both name and fact. They hesitated and quibbled. Then some Mahometan fanatics murdered the British Residents in Perak. Instantly Sir William ordered in a body of Indian troops. The action of the latter was brief, but emphatic and decisive. The insurgents were crushed and cowed with a single blow. The people and the chiefs alike were made to realize that British power was as irresistible as British rule was just and benevolent. The Perak murderers were taken, tried, convicted and punished. The faithless or worthless Sultan was sent out of the country, and a Regent put into his place. And in a twinkling order was restored and the authority of the British Residents established. There has been no outbreak since.

The principle of control was now fully established, and its details were wrought out and spplied. A legislative council was provided for each State, composed partly of British and partly of native members. The policy was to make as much use of native material as possible, and to train the Malays to work together with the British harmoniously for a common end. The native chiefs were retained in office, to act conjointly with the Councils and to be educated and trained by the Councils in what was practically constitutional government. In local affairs the native headmen were retained as the chief authorities in the villages, under strict accountability to the Residents. The native police, which Sir Andrew Clarke had founded, was confirmed and increased in effectiveness under native officers, but, of course, under general British direction. It was, however, arranged that the members of the police force were not to serve in the States of which they were natives. In addition, each Resident had a small guard of Sikhs and Pathans. For the districts in which Chinese settlers were numerous, that is to say, in the mining region. Chinese headmen were

In addition to the Residents, there was appointed in each State a British Treasurer, who should receive all taxes levied by the State, and in each district a native Collector, who should collect the taxes and turn them in to the Treasurer. A British Auditor was also appointed, who should go about among the Collectors, examining their accounts and supervising their general conduct. By such means the object aimed at by Sir Andrew Clarke was attained, namely, the lightening of the burden of taxation to the people, and at the same time the increase in effective value of the revenue of the State. It may be recalled that in 1877, the first year in which this system was in complete operation, the revenue of the three States was \$640,000 and the expenditures \$622,000. The Sultans and chiefs received civil lists of \$50,000. the Residents and other officers received \$250,-000, and the police force of eight hundred men cost \$112,000.

Under this system all the interests of the States were promoted. The Residents cared not only for the tin mines, the chief industry of the Peninsula, but for agriculture as well. roads were built, the system now including thousands of miles. Irrigation was introduced and extended. A scientific forestry service w